

# VARIATIONS IN THE INDISPENSABLE WHITE TUB DRESS

Now It Shows Originality in Pockets and Girdle and Is Made in Many Materials

By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINER.

**T**HE separate tub skirt has always been a summer essential. With a few such skirts of sturdy type but snowy whiteness and a plentiful supply of lingerie blouses running from tailored linen to embroidered and lace trimmed batiste, organdy or voile, a woman is prepared for many summer occasions and can easily keep immaculate, where one piece tub frocks of sheer cotton flimsy fall and one piece frocks of linen prove too warm.

So the tailored white tub skirt of pique or wash corduroy or linen or cotton cord is an established and valued institution; but this summer the separate skirt means far more than usual. Where it is built up of the familiar stuff it takes on new clever originality in pockets and girdle, and it is made in many materials that earlier seasons did not know and in many ways that have little of the tailored about them.

The awning striped cotton skirts that have assumed the proportions of an epidemic have been distressingly overdone, but at their best they are gay and attractive and they afford opportunity for clever and good looking combinations in sports costumes—blouses of white bordered in the color of the skirt stripes, coats in the color of the stripes. Or perhaps a white blouse narrowly bordered in the striped material of the skirt, cut crosswise, goes with the striped skirt, or

a coat of heavy white is bordered in this way with the striped stuff and the blouse is sheer white, with only little buttons or a touch of embroidery in the collar.

There are many effective stripes, too, that are not of the awning variety. One of gray and two shades of blue is especially good, and a deep ivory with violet and light blue makes a very good looking skirt.

Striped tussors and shantung also are woven to meet this striped skirt craze, and here again one finds not only the wide alternating stripes of the awning type but irregular striped designs combining wide stripes with narrow.

The plain tailored skirt of stripe, cut to flare, is seldom successful, though it is made in great numbers. The models in which the stripes run straight are far more likable, but this calls for fullness at the top, and many of the striped cotton stuffs are too thick and heavy to lend themselves gracefully to such effect.

Better results are obtained with awning striped cloths and silks, and these stuffs are not only good looking in straight, slightly full models, held a little down perhaps by a deep girdle or shallow yoke, but are made up smartly in plaited arrangements, either with stitched plaits or with plaits laid into the waistband and merely pressed without stitching. Even outside the province of striped skirts, the plaited skirt is assuming more importance and tailors are prophesying that it will be an accepted compromise between straight and full this fall.

Striped materials woven especially for skirts offer an easy solution of the problem of cutting so that the striped lines will look well from all angles.



The heavy and comparatively heavy cottons shown in stripes and corded weaves are supplemented for tub skirt purposes by softer though still sturdy cotton stuffs, such as fine gabardines.

which take more kindly to fullness than do the stiffer weaves; and one finds among the separate tub skirts offered in the shops some excellent models in such material. The white cotton models smocked in color are particularly pretty, if one can wear the fullness and smocked yoke effect becomingly. A little outstanding frill coming at the waist and there are usually applied pockets smocked to match the skirt top.

Tub silks are smocked in much the same way; and these white silk skirts are, by the way, an innovation that has met with considerable success. Crepe de laine, mottish crepe, soft heavy oriental silks, in fact all of the accepted tub silks are used by the skirt makers, and, of course, the softness of the material allows the designers more latitude than does stiffer stuff. Some of these silk skirts are laid in deep unpressed plaits, some are shirred and corded, some are shirred to yokes, some are plaited and stitched on accordion plaits, and these go to the cleaner rather than to the tub.

One good looking white china silk model was tucked in groups around the top with a tiny full heading above and a band of woven blue cloth run around the skirt top like a belt, passing under the groups of tucking and showing uncovered in the spaces between.

White serge skirts of strictly severe

tailored style are always useful and in fine, supple French serge there are models as severe, more like the silk ones. Velours cloth is much exploited by the designers of separate skirts, too, and is made up in the softly severe fashion suited to the material and in the softly gay colorings familiar in sports coats of velours de laine. Occasionally one of these bright velours skirts is piped and stitched in white.

Wash corduroy skirts in many good colors are made up and find ready sale, and certain tub velveteens or velours have been pushed, but are rather less desirable than the corduroys, the plain surfaces having a much cheaper look than the heavy corded effect.

Taffeta separate skirts of many kinds, some severely plain, others shirred and corded and trimmed, adorn the shops, and in dark blue and black are in great demand. Then there are the separate skirts of silk jersey, which are, however, a trifle too easily stretched to be very satisfactory. The same thing is true in a lesser degree of the wool jersey, but it is greatly worn in whole suits and occasionally in a separate skirt.

Of tweed, frieze, homespun, etc., there is nothing new to tell. They are always admirable rough wear materials and the black and white check and plain dark blue skirts we have always with us.

## ORGANIZING A MILITIA OF AMERICAN WOMEN PATRIOTS

**W**E are trying to organize in the United States a militia of patriotic American women, properly trained to meet any war situation that may come upon us.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, whose social life has never entirely absorbed her interests or her energies, makes this statement in explanation of the Women's American Supply League, of which she is president. It is an organization allied with the Red Cross and supported by such women as Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Thomas J. Preston (formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland), Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. William Cummings Story, Miss Helen Frick, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. James B. McKee (ex-President Harrison's daughter) and a long list of equally representative American women.

One special point of interest in this organization is the fact that it expresses the universal inspiration manifested among women the world over to be ready for a national emergency. Just as the women socially conspicuous in Europe rallied to the serious needs of the allies, so women in America are lending their energies and their sympathies to meet any war situation which may arise.

"I have lived in Mexico for three years," said Mrs. Hammond, "and I do not for a moment consider our trouble with Mexico at an end. We have used all our efforts for the past two years in aiding the unfortunate sufferers of the European disaster. Now the same problem may arise with us, and it is well to be ready to meet the situation when we have to face it in our own country."

"If we escape war with Mexico it will be a miracle. In the West, where I have lived, one sees much also of the Japanese character, and from what I have observed I am convinced that we shall in time be at war with Japan."

"Then, there are those distracted European powers to fear. So I feel that we should do everything now toward preparedness."

"You know, society women in America have given up their pink teas. Perhaps not altogether, because there is a certain type of woman who can do nothing else. Pink teas are as essential to some women as life itself. However, I am quite sure that the woman of brains never did care for such things."

"To-day women find a greater need and demand for their efficiency and their initiative than they did formerly. More has been expected of them, and they have not shirked their obligations."

"I have always worked for the women's cause, which is the greatest of all causes when you come right down to actual, practical ideals. My first big work of comforting nature was with the Women's Institute in London, of which Lady Aberdeen was the first vice-chairman. I was also greatly interested in the Civic Federation over there. In Washington I was chairman of the Women's Club, and found employment for 22,000 women clerks there."

"Women are always ready to offer their services in what we all understand is a woman's cause. I remember when I was honorary commandant of the Navy League in Washington receiving a request from the wife of a rear admiral to become a chauffeur. This summer I have completely given up my own home in the country near Cape Ann to attend to this work in New York."

"Sometimes I can't make Mr. Hammond understand what it means to be inspired for a woman's cause. I received a letter from him recently from our home in the country, where he is living with our twelve-year-old daughter and our thirty-year-old son. My son invented the wireless torpedo. My husband told me in his letter that he supposed I should remain in New York to be busy on Wall Street."

"I do not want to give the impression that a woman must give up her home when she takes an interest

in things that are going on in the great world. I have four children, three boys and one girl, and I am more proud of them than I am of anything else in the world."

"My husband and I agree that we have already enjoyed the experience of the chief phases of life. In our youth we had love. We have reared a family, acquired wealth, and now that we have reached middle life, we feel that we ought to belong to God's advisory board."

The object of this organization is

"We do not ask any membership fee, though most of our members have donated \$25 to join. What we most want is the efforts of our men to spread this movement toward national interest, to lend us their ability and services, to help to remedy the misery and complications of war, if not immediately, at any time in the future that the need may arise."

"This is a work in which rich and poor alike can serve. The women of our country can readily see the need of such an organization. Those who can-



Mrs. John Hays Hammond.

which I am so interested in, therefore, an absorbing and inspiring one to me. We are going to supply necessities to our own men at the front, or in the mobilization camps, and to furnish any possible assistance to the families of soldiers who are in need of work or relief. We are going to furnish hospital supplies to the Red Cross, and gradually develop in the United States a patriotic militia as big as the fighting army of men we shall need.

not give money can help to make bandages. The organization as it now stands is depending on volunteer contributions of all sorts. Some of our notable women have promised to knit socks all summer. Another lady guarantees to supply the soldiers with wash cloths. I expect most of the women seen at the fashionable summer resort will spend their time knitting and sewing to prepare for the emergency."

## CHANGING THE COIFFURE

**C**ONSERVATISM in the style of doing one's hair is sometimes fatal to a smart appearance.

Many women pride themselves upon adhering to one mode of hair arrangement. Why this should seem reasonable when they would not think of wearing anything but the newest style of dress and millinery each season is difficult to understand.

A sense of fitness would insist upon the coiffure harmonizing with the general effect of the style of dress that is in fashion. If one's hair arrangement does not do this it simply expels the general effect. The most expensively modish hat and frock can achieve but little toward a chic appearance if a woman frustrates their efforts to beautify her by a coiffure that is an anachronism.

French women do not cling obstinately to one mode of hair dressing. They are too artistic in dress to let their coiffure hurt the general effect. When they take up a new style of dressing in clothes they adopt a new dressing of the hair as a matter of

course unless a favorite way of doing their hair happens just to suit the new style of clothes.

A woman who has not the natural instinct to choose a becoming new arrangement for her hair should ask expert advice. Every season the skilled coiffeurs have new modes ready that harmonize with the styles of dress. There is always a wide choice in these new modes and any woman may be suited. The skilled eye of the coiffeur will point out the style that will suit an individuality. There need never be any suggestion of self-consciousness in a new arrangement of the hair, though it may differ radically from a former way of doing it, if the new way is strictly becoming.

The French woman not only adapts her coiffure to the style of her clothes but her entire attitude. Her manner and carriage by a subtle magic change to suit the styles, and do this without the least sacrifice of her true personality. The result of her fastidiously insisted attention to harmony is that perfect tout ensemble that has won her prestige in dress.

With the younger men it was different. Approached in their offices they were enthusiastic over the com-

## MAKING WAY FOR WOMEN PHYSICIANS

**C**OLUMBIA UNIVERSITY at last has decided to confer the degree of medicine on women. That may be a new item of interest to you," said the medical student, as we sat in a group at the club. It was I started at once for the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Fifty-ninth street.

A call at the registrar's office proved the old school was dying hard. An elderly figure in the awninged gloom of this official's room tried to take the edge off my interest by responding that women had been attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons for years. Things were no different from what they had been. No, they were not giving the degree to women. Yes, a quarter of their students in the summer session were women. Yes, he admitted, they intended to confer the degree on women. The faculty and the board of trustees recently had decided that.

"But not until 1918 or 1919," he added with a self-comforting tone. There wasn't room until they rebuilt. "Things are just as they have been," he reiterated. "Why, they can attend any of the medical courses now except those that specifically say 'Not open to women.'" Oughtn't that to be enough, his tone seemed to imply. I consulted the catalogue of the Columbia summer school, in which the outline of the courses offered in the department of medicine was prefaced with this admission:

"All courses open to women except obstetrics, surgery and the practice of medicine."

It was to laugh, but one reflected that women could get credit toward a medical degree for their work in the subjects now open to them, anatomy, histology, bacteriology, biological chemistry, cancer research, neurology and pathology, as soon as the new buildings were provided.

With the attendance already increased, it was going to mean the entrance of women of ability and distinction. When I asked if I might see the registration list, the elderly person surveyed me with consternation. No, indeed, the public was not entitled to know who was studying there. That was a dark secret, notwithstanding the fact that the college publishes the attendance list. And notwithstanding the fact that women students daily were seen walking to the building and stepping from their motors.

Might I go to the office of some of the faculty and ask for interviews about the opportunities for women in the field of medicine? As a former Columbia student I was enthusiastic over the faculty's decision to confer the medical degree on women.

"We don't want the papers to print anything about us," burst out the registrar. "No, you can't see any of the faculty!"

"But what am I to do?" pleaded the reporter. "I have to get this story." The registrar eyed the reporter for a moment and told him not to print anything about us. "I think I must forbid you the building. I can't have our faculty disturbed."

"Thank you," and the reporter went out into the hall followed solemnly by the elderly person, who went over to the elevator man and told him not to take that person to the upper floors. Just like that! What it is not to have a sense of humor! And what it is to have it! As a former member of three serious college faculties the reporter found it diverting to be treated like a lead pencil man or the orange man or the old woman who peddles chewing gum.

With the younger men it was different. Approached in their offices they were enthusiastic over the com-

ing change, and their only restriction was not to give out the impression that women could take full work for the medical degree this coming autumn, "because we simply haven't room, we are turning men away now—and then, too, the old buildings have no equipment for making women comfortable, no cloak rooms, no bedroom and lavatory facilities in the hospital where students have to stay all night on maternity cases, no anything."

They were delighted that Columbia, in its medical facilities for women, would soon be abreast of Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, the University of Pennsylvania and the State universities.

If the great European war is teaching us anything," commented one doctor, "it is that for the next few decades we must educate masses of people in the sciences. Our ignorance is appalling. Only the other day a member of the British Parliament, when it forbade the importation of lard to Germany because it could be converted into glycerine and so into explosives, defended the tardiness of this action on the ground that this knowledge was so recent. As a matter of fact, if there is any one thing that has been known for generations it is the convertibility of soap grease into glycerine. Fancy such arguments in an English-speaking nation! The United States is just as bad. We must concentrate on the scientific training of our citizens, women as well as men."

Francis Carter Wood, not at all certain of his attitude toward the acceptance of that is to take place in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, I read the notices on the billboard just inside his door. Here evidently was a man with a sense of humor and a keen appreciation of the absurdity of the belated. For general diversion there was pinned up on the notice board of this democratic physician who is giving his life to the baffling research of cancer the alluring advertisement of a funeral director. It told the public that the times "simplifies life for all of us."

"Why not be more simple about the inevitable. Let the man who knows—and feels—and understands attend to the funeral of the dead, and let the times 'simplifies life for all of us.'"

"Have a simple, quiet, dignified funeral, rich, not gaudy," and adds, in parentheses, as a further inducement:

"At a moderate price!" Dr. Wood certainly could not be a solemn, portentous person. And when I discovered a diverting poem about the fire eating chivalry of Southern men who pride themselves on women's honor and protected state, yet let her labor ten hours in the mill and send her little girl to work when she should be playing with dolls, it revealed a fact facing habit of mind.

"Yes, Dr. Woods believes in the scientific training of women," corroborated his assistant, who entered the room, and the true character of the arrival she gave me the history of women's work at the Physicians and Surgeons College.

"It seems absurd now, but twenty or twenty-five years ago when the woman who is now recorder first undertook the clerical work of the college no woman was allowed in the building. All this work had to be taken to the private office of one of the doctors and done there. That was the nearest approach that could be made within the limits of propriety. It sounds almost mid-Victorian doesn't it, and yet date back only a few Presidential campaigns."

When Dr. Woods entered one faced a huge vital man, who radiated good

spirits. He took the necessity of women in the medical profession for granted. "There's such a lot of work that their patience fits them to do better than men," he began. "Under the modern physician the analysis of practically every case is dependent upon a chemical and microscopic diagnosis, and for this a small army of laboratory doctors and workers is needed. It is work that is well suited to women. The work is regular. They may sit part of the day. It is clean, and offers the detailed work that women have the patience to do well."

"There is also a constant call for them to enter municipal, State or public health laboratories, at good salaries, too, as women's pay goes. They begin at \$1,200 or \$1,500 a year and work up to \$2,500 a year."

"Some women are making a success of the diseases of children, dependent upon their success in overcoming the prejudices of their own sex that men know more than women."

"As the work with defective children increases there is a corresponding opportunity for women physicians in that branch of the work, examining children, giving the Simons-Binet test and working out methods of dealing with the whole defective problem. Women doctors are needed, too, for working with speech defectives."

"The next few years will give many openings to women as health inspectors, school inspectors and tenement inspectors. The whole problem of general sanitation will offer a wide field to them."

"They can create a demand in the welfare world for women physicians in the factories where thousands of girls and women work. Once they can convince the manufacturer that it pays to keep every one of those employees at his maximum of physical efficiency we shall see, not an isolated woman physician here and there on this problem, but in hundreds of factories."

"Another thing I hope they will do is to develop the work of infant hygiene. Most doctors who tell how to change a child's clothes and how to feed a child are fools. They will tell the mother to give the child a cooled bottle of milk. As a child grows up to learn to creep before they can walk, the cook not arrived, and everybody else in the house wanting another hour or two of quiet."

"Now women can be of much greater service to women than men in this respect. They understand the household problem, and they have the patience to train the mother to her new work and to organize the household in a sensible fashion to meet the new needs of the family. About all you can count on from a doctor is to look at the baby's tongue, thump its chest and give it a pill."

"When the proposed new Rockefeller medical schools for women in

A white tub silk skirt, a striped skirt and one of white cotton smocked with blue.

## SOUTHERN SUMMER DISHES

**A**FTER a great deal of French cooking Southern fare makes a welcome change, and old fashioned dishes, such as spooned cornbread, satisfy hearty appetites and create appetites in those whose fancy is somewhat wearied with foods to be had more easily and frequently. So three meals a day in Southern style should please every one and certainly will provide the quality of nourishment necessary in summer days.

C. W. Jeffs, maître d'hotel of the Hotel Breslin, famous for Southern cooking, has prepared especially for THE SUNDAY SUN three menus to show just what to have for breakfast, lunch and dinner in this style, and has given some of the very best recipes that never before printed recipes of the hotel for these foods; noteworthy among these is the recipe for waffles.

This is the breakfast menu:

Breakfast:  
Honey Dew Melon.  
Omelette Creole, Virginia Waffles.  
New Orleans Mochaes.

Coffee.  
The honey dew melon is a new fruit. It is a California melon, so large that each one serves six persons. In flavor it is sweet and like a hot-house product; it approaches both a cantaloupe and a cantaloupe in quality. The omelette creole is made with tomatoes, mushrooms and green and red peppers.

The waffles, which are served with New Orleans mochaes, are made according to the following rule: Take 2 eggs, 1½ pints of Pillsbury XXXX flour, ¼ ounce of sweet butter, 1 ounce of lard, 1 ounce of sugar, 1 ounce of baking powder, 1 pint of milk and ¼ ounce of salt. Beat all these ingredients together and cook in a waffle pan.

Luncheon is as follows:  
Consomme Mexicaine.  
Casserolette of Shrimps El Paso.  
Spoon Cornbread.  
Arizona Rice Pudding.

Old Fashioned Strawberry Sauce.  
Consomme Mexicaine is made with China open there will be a demand for a staff of American women physicians to help train the Chinese women physicians, the necessity for which is overwhelming.

"As yet I'm not enthusiastic over the way women want to train for great surgeons and great consulting physicians. As a class women have to learn to creep before they can walk. They have to make a solid foundation in these other fields and gradually overcome the prejudice of the public. You see, the trouble with you women yet," and the doctor laughed good humoredly, "is that you still have such an eye to the main matrimonial chance. You want to marry some one and be supported. We spend thou-

beef stock and chopped red and green peppers.

The spooned cornbread is made with three eggs, 1 teacup of cornmeal, ½ cup of wheat flour, ½ ounce of butter, ½ ounce of lard, 1 ounce of sugar, ¼ ounce of salt, 1 pint of hot milk, 1 small cup of hot water and 1 ounce of baking powder. These ingredients must be mixed slowly and must be thoroughly baked in a hot oven for twenty-five minutes. The dinner is as follows:

Dinner:  
Crawfish Salad Bogalose.  
Gumbo file.  
Pompano en Papillote.  
Fried Breast of Chicken, Southern Style, with Virginia Bacon.  
Louisiana Corn on Cob.

Sweet Potatoes Alabama.  
Salade Florida, Coupe Rio Grande.

The beginning of this meal is entirely a novelty: crawfish salad Bogalose, served on leaves of the heart of lettuce in a supreme glass and covered with Russian dressing.

The fish course is pompano en papillote, which requires that the pompano shall be not only cooked but also served in an envelope.

Entirely new to the average Northerner are the sweet potatoes in Alabama style. They are boiled and then sliced. With the slices are placed raw apples and bananas cut up. Over all pour white honey and bake in the oven. Then pour over the potatoes a "drink" of Jamaica rum, and when the dish is on the table light the rum and let it burn before the guests.

After this comes salad Florida. To make this cut bananas in half, beat shape, that is lengthwise, and fill the halves with chopped assorted fruits, over them sprinkle nuts.

The last item of the menu is no less delicious than those that preceded it. It is coupe Rio Grande. For this take paraffin glasses and put in them five pistache ice cream, next strawberry ice cream and then raspberry water; pour top this with whipped cream and pour over all a fresh raspberry sauce.

sands of dollars on you, and the precious time of great men, and then you throw up your practice just when you are getting started. For this reason women don't work with the same thoroughness as the man, who knows he will have to support a family. However, when other faculty men put that up as a reason, I don't accept it," said the doctor with a decisive nod. "I tell them to look at the men who leave medicine for business. It's a reason that cuts both ways. The fact is that the class of women going into medical colleges like Cornell is better than any birth and education than that of the average man who is entering medicine. I'm frankly glad, for we need women in our field."

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